09/988,292

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:42:14 ON 11 JUL 2002

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=> file biosis caplus medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:42:52 ON 11 JUL 2002

=> s colon specific gene and protein
L1          17 COLON SPECIFIC GENE AND PROTEIN

=> s l1 and antibod###
L2           7 L1 AND ANTIBOD###

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3           7 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and monoclon? and human?
L4           1 L3 AND MONOCLON? AND HUMAN?

=> s l3 and monoclon?
L5           1 L3 AND MONOCLON?

=> s l4 and Fab
L6           0 L4 AND FAB

=> d l4 bib ab kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   1999:53397  CAPLUS
DN   130:120481
TI   Human colon-specific gene and
     protein and cloning and expression of the gene
IN   Soppet, Daniel R.; Li, Yi; Dillon, Patrick J.
PA   Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SO   U.S., 20 pp.
     CODEN: USXXAM
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   US 5861494         A    19990119       US 1995-468413   19950606
     CA 2221795         AA   19961212       CA 1995-2221795  19950606
     CN 1194009         A    19980923       CN 1995-197931   19950606
     US 6080722         A    20000627       US 1998-162508   19980929
PRAI US 1995-468413     A    19950606
AB   Human colon-specific gene proteins
     and DNA (RNA) encoding such proteinss and a procedure for producing such
     proteins by recombinant techniques are disclosed.  The gene was expressed
     in baculovirus-infected Sf9 cells.  Expression of the gene in Escherichia
     coli, generation of monoclonal antibodies to the
     protein for use in ELISA, and fibroblasts expressing the gene for
     use in gene therapy are discussed.
RE.CNT  8     THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
```

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI **Human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of the gene

AB **Human colon-specific gene** proteins and DNA (RNA) encoding such proteinss and a procedure for producing such proteins by recombinant techniques are disclosed. The gene was expressed in baculovirus-infected Sf9 cells. Expression of the gene in Escherichia coli, generation of **monoclonal antibodies** to the **protein** for use in ELISA, and fibroblasts expressing the gene for use in gene therapy are discussed.

ST sequence **human** colon specific **protein** cDNA

IT Animal cell line
(SF9; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Intestine
(colon; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Immunoassay
(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, for colon-specific **protein**; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Fibroblast
(expressing **colon-specific gene** for gene therapy; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Gene therapy
(fibroblasts expressing **colon-specific gene** for; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Baculoviridae
Escherichia coli
Molecular cloning
Protein sequences
cDNA sequences
(**human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Proteins, general, properties
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(**human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**monoclonal**, to colon-specific **protein**; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT 186050-29-3P, **Protein** (**human** colon-specific)
219781-22-3P, 2-158-**Protein** (**human** colon-specific)
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(amino acid sequence; **human colon-specific gene** and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

IT 186050-28-2, DNA (**human** colon-specific **protein** cDNA plus flanks) 205070-09-3 219781-21-2
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; **human colon-specific**

gene and **protein** and cloning and expression of gene)

=> s lactose binding lectin (10a) antibod###
L7 3 LACTOSE BINDING LECTIN (10A) ANTIBOD###

=> d l7 1-3 bib ab kwic

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:262844 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698818973
TI Regulated expression of a 16-kd galectin-like protein in activated rat macrophages.
AU Rabinovich, Gabriel (1); Castagna, Leonardo; Landa, Carlos; Riera, Clelia M.; Sotomayor, Claudia
CS (1) Inmunol. Fac. de Ciencias Quim., Univ. Nac. de Cordoba, Ciudad Univ., Suc 16-C.C. 61,5016, Cordoba Argentina
SO Journal of Leukocyte Biology, (1996) Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 363-370. ISSN: 0741-5400.
DT Article
LA English
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a soluble **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kd in Western blot assays. Immunochemical studies revealed a constitutive expression of this protein in mononuclear cells mainly in the macrophage (M-vphi) population. Subcellular localization was assessed by Western blot assays of the cytosolic and membrane fractions of different cell populations studied: (1) spleen mononuclear cells, (2) T cell-enriched, (3) B cell- and M-vphi-enriched populations, and (4) peritoneal cells, processed in the presence of lactose. In broad agreement with immunocytochemical studies of nonpermeabilized and permeabilized cells, Western blot assays suggest that this protein is localized mainly in the cytoplasmic compartment but also associated with the cell surface. By flow cytometric analyses we detected about a 14% of ED1 double-positive cells corresponding to M-vphi-s that constitutively express this galectin-like protein associated with their cell surface. The cytosolic fraction obtained from the M-vphi-enriched cell population showed hemagglutinating activity specifically inhibited by beta-galactoside-related sugars. Moreover, this galectin-like protein was retained in a lactosyl-Sepharose matrix and specifically eluted with lactose. In this work, evidence is also provided to show that different stimuli are able to modulate the expression of the galectin-like protein. Expression was upregulated in inflammatory and activated M-vphi-s, revealing a significant increase in phorbol ester- and formylmethionine oligopeptide-treated cells. Both stimuli involving protein kinase C activation pathway have been able not only to up-regulate the total expression of this protein but also to modulate its subcellular localization.
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a soluble **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kd in Western blot. . .

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:215313 CAPLUS
DN 124:258461
TI Regulated expression of a 16-kd galectin-like protein in activated rat macrophages
AU Rabinovich, Gabriel; Castagna, Leonardo; Landa, Carlos; Riera, Clelia M.; Sotomayor, Claudia
CS Facultad Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional Cordoba, Cordoba, Argent.

SO J. Leukocyte Biol. (1996), 59(3), 363-70
CODEN: JLBIE7; ISSN: 0741-5400
DT Journal
LA English
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a sol. **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kDa in Western blot assays. Immunochem. studies revealed a constitutive expression of this protein in mononuclear cells mainly in the macrophage (M.PHI.) population. Subcellular localization was assessed by Western blot assays of the cytosolic and membrane fractions of different cell populations studied: (1) spleen mononuclear cells, (2) T cell-enriched, (3) B cell- and M.PHI.-enriched populations, and (4) peritoneal cells, processed in the presence of lactose. In broad agreement with immunocytochem. studies of nonpermeabilized and permeabilized cells, Western blot assays suggest that this protein is localized mainly in the cytoplasmic compartment but also assocd. with the cell surface. By flow cytometric analyses we detected about a 14% of ED1 double-pos. cells corresponding to M.PHI.s that constitutively express this galectin-like protein assocd. with their cell surface. The cytosolic fraction obtained from the M.PHI.-enriched cell population showed hemagglutinating activity specifically inhibited by .beta.-galactoside-related sugars. Moreover, this galectin-like protein was retained in a lactosyl-Sepharose matrix and specifically eluted with lactose. In this work, evidence is also provided to show that different stimuli are able to modulate the expression of the galectin-like protein. Expression was upregulated in inflammatory and activated M.PHI.s, revealing a significant increase in phorbol ester- and formylmethionine oligopeptide-treated cells. Both stimuli involving protein kinase C activation pathway have been able not only to up-regulate the total expression of this protein but also to modulate its subcellular localization.
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a sol. **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kDa in Western blot assays. Immunochem. studies revealed a constitutive expression of this protein in mononuclear cells mainly in the macrophage (M.PHI.) population. Subcellular localization was assessed by Western blot assays of the cytosolic and membrane fractions of different cell populations studied: (1) spleen mononuclear cells, (2) T cell-enriched, (3) B cell- and M.PHI.-enriched populations, and (4) peritoneal cells, processed in the presence of lactose. In broad agreement with immunocytochem. studies of nonpermeabilized and permeabilized cells, Western blot assays suggest that this protein is localized mainly in the cytoplasmic compartment but also assocd. with the cell surface. By flow cytometric analyses we detected about a 14% of ED1 double-pos. cells corresponding to M.PHI.s that constitutively express this galectin-like protein assocd. with their cell surface. The cytosolic fraction obtained from the M.PHI.-enriched cell population showed hemagglutinating activity specifically inhibited by .beta.-galactoside-related sugars. Moreover, this galectin-like protein was retained in a lactosyl-Sepharose matrix and specifically eluted with lactose. In this work, evidence is also provided to show that different stimuli are able to modulate the expression of the galectin-like protein. Expression was upregulated in inflammatory and activated M.PHI.s, revealing a significant increase in phorbol ester- and formylmethionine oligopeptide-treated cells. Both stimuli involving protein kinase C activation pathway have been able not only to up-regulate the total expression of this protein but also to modulate its subcellular localization.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 96185805 MEDLINE
DN 96185805 PubMed ID: 8604014

TI Regulated expression of a 16-kd galectin-like protein in activated rat macrophages.
AU Rabinovich G; Castagna L; Landa C; Riera C M; Sotomayor C
CS Departamentos de Bioquimica Clinica y Quimica Biologica, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina.
SO JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, (1996 Mar) 59 (3) 363-70.
Journal code: 8405628. ISSN: 0741-5400.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199605
ED Entered STN: 19960524
Last Updated on STN: 19960524
Entered Medline: 19960515
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a soluble **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kd in Western blot assays. Immunochemical studies revealed a constitutive expression of this protein in mononuclear cells mainly in the macrophage (M phi) population. Subcellular localization was assessed by Western blot assays of the cytosolic and membrane fractions of different cell populations studied: (1) spleen mononuclear cells, (2) T cell-enriched, (3) B cell- and M phi-enriched populations, and (4) peritoneal cells, processed in the presence of lactose. In broad agreement with immunocytochemical studies of nonpermeabilized and permeabilized cells, Western blot assays suggest that this protein is localized mainly in the cytoplasmic compartment but also associated with the cell surface. By flow cytometric analyses we detected about a 14% of ED1 double-positive cells corresponding to macrophages that constitutively express this galectin-like protein associated with their cell surface. The cytosolic fraction obtained from the M phi-enriched cell population showed hemagglutinating activity specifically inhibited by beta-galactoside-related sugars. Moreover, this galectin-like protein was retained in a lactosyl-Sepharose matrix and specifically eluted with lactose. In this work, evidence is also provided to show that different stimuli are able to modulate the expression of the galectin-like protein. Expression was upregulated in inflammatory and activated macrophages, revealing a significant increase in phorbol ester- and formylmethionine oligopeptide-treated cells. Both stimuli involving protein kinase C activation pathway have been able not only to up-regulate the total expression of this protein but also to modulate its subcellular localization.
AB We investigated the presence of a galectin-like protein in rat mononuclear cells using a polyclonal **antibody** raised against a soluble **lactose-binding lectin** purified from adult chicken liver that immunoreacted strongly with a broad protein band of about 16 kd in Western blot. . .

=> s lactose binding lectin(P)antibod###
L8 13 LACTOSE BINDING LECTIN(P) ANTIBOD###

=> s l8 and human
L9 5 L8 AND HUMAN

=> d l9 1-5 bib ab

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:195747 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900195747
TI Galectin 1 modulates attachment, spreading and migration of cultured vascular smooth muscle cells via interactions with cellular receptors and

components of extracellular matrix.
AU Moiseeva, Elena P. (1); Spring, Elizabeth L.; Baron, Julia H.; de Bono, David P.
CS (1) Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiology, University of Leicester, Glenfield General Hospital, Clinical Sciences Wing, Leicester, LE3 9QP UK
SO Journal of Vascular Research, (Jan.-Feb., 1999) Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 47-58. ISSN: 1018-1172.
DT Article
LA English
AB Galectin 1 (Gal-1), a **lactose-binding lectin**, is a component of vascular extracellular matrix and secreted by **human** vascular smooth muscle cells (SMCs). The purpose of this study was to investigate a possible role of Gal-1 in controlling adhesion and migration of cultured **human** vascular SMCs. Gal-1 co-localised with laminin and cellular fibronectin in extracellular matrix (ECM) secreted by cultured **human** vascular SMCs. Recombinant glutathione S-transferase (GST)-Gal-1 fusion protein bound to laminin and cellular fibronectin in ELISA. GST-Gal-1 inhibited SMC attachment to laminin via interactions with both SMCs and laminin. GST-Gal-1 inhibited SMC spreading on plastic or on laminin, but not on cellular fibronectin. GST-Gal-1 modulated SMC migration on laminin and inhibited migration on cellular fibronectin. GST-Gal-1 bound to several 35S-labelled proteins in SMC extracts including laminin and alpha1beta1 integrin, identified by depletion of SMC protein extracts with respective **antibodies**. We conclude that Gal-1 is able to modulate SMC attachment, spreading and migration via interactions with ECM proteins and alpha1beta1 integrin.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1992:456509 BIOSIS
DN BA94:97909
TI IDENTIFICATION OF A 14-KDA LAMININ BINDING PROTEIN HLBP14 IN **HUMAN** MELANOMA CELLS THAT IS IDENTICAL TO THE 14-KDA GALACTOSIDE BINDING LECTIN.
AU CASTRONOVO V; LUYTEN F; VAN DEN BRULE F; SOBEL M E
CS LAB. PATHOL., NATL. CANCER INST., NIH, BUILD. 10, ROOM 2A33, BETHESDA, MD. 20892.
SO ARCH BIOCHEM BIOPHYS, (1992) 297 (1), 132-138. CODEN: ABBIA4. ISSN: 0003-9861.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The carbohydrate moieties present on laminin play a crucial role in the multiple biological activities of this basement membrane glycoprotein. We report the identification of a **human** laminin binding protein with an apparent molecular mass of 14 kDa on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gels that was found, after purification and amino acid microsequencing, to be identical to the previously described 14-kDa galactoside binding soluble L-14 lectin. We have designated this **human** laminin binding protein as HLBP14. HLBP14 was purified from **human** melanoma cells in culture by laminin affinity chromatography and gel electroelution. We demonstrate that HLBP14 binds specifically to the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of murine laminin and does not bind to other glycoproteins that do not contain such structures, such as fibronectin. HLBP14 was eluted from a murine laminin column by lactose, N-acetyllactosamine, and galactose but not by other control saccharides, including glucose, fucose, mannose, and melibiose. It did not bind to laminin treated with endo-.beta.-galactosidase. Lactose also eluted HLBP14 off a **human** laminin affinity column, implying that **human** laminin also contains poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues. On immunoblots, polyclonal **antibodies** raised against HLBP14 recognized HLBP14 as well as 31- and 67-kDa molecules that are also laminin binding proteins, indicating that these proteins share common epitopes. L-14, a dimeric **lactose binding lectin**, is expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Although the expression of this molecule has been linked to a variety of biological events, the elucidation of its specific

functions has been elusive. The observation that HLBP14, a **human** cancer cell laminin binding protein, is identical to L-14 strongly suggests that the functions attributed to this lectin could be mediated, at least in part, through its ability to interact with the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of laminin. HLBP14 could potentially play a role during tumor invasion and metastasis by modulating the interactions between cancer cells and laminin.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1992:467649 CAPLUS
DN 117:67649
TI Identification of a 14-kDa laminin binding protein (HLBP14) in **human** melanoma cells that is identical to the 14-kDa galactoside binding lectin
AU Castronovo, Vincent; Luyten, Frank; Van den Brule, Frederic; Sobel, Mark E.
CS Tumor Invasion Metastasis Sect., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SO Arch. Biochem. Biophys. (1992), 297(1), 132-8
CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
DT Journal
LA English
AB The carbohydrate moieties present on laminin play a crucial role in the multiple biol. activities of this basement membrane glycoprotein. The authors report the identification of a **human** laminin binding protein with an apparent mol. mass of 14 kDa on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gels that was found, after purifn. and amino acid microsequencing, to be identical to the previously described 14-kDa galactoside binding sol. L-14 lectin. This **human** laminin binding protein has been designated as HLBP14. HLBP14 was purified from **human** melanoma cells in culture by laminin affinity chromatog. and gel electroelution. HLBP14 binds specifically to the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of murine laminin and does not bind to other glycoproteins that do not contain such structures, such as fibronectin. HLBP14 was eluted from a murine laminin column by lactose, N-acetyllactosamine, and galactose but not by other control saccharides, including glucose, fucose, mannose, and melibiose. It did not bind to laminin treated with endo-.beta.-galactosidase. Lactose also eluted HLBP14 off a **human** laminin affinity column, implying that **human** laminin also contains poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues. On immunoblots, polyclonal **antibodies** raised against HLBP14 recognized HLBP14 as well as 31- and 67-kDa mols. that are also laminin binding proteins, indicating that these proteins share common epitopes. L-14, a dimeric **lactose binding lectin**, is expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Although the expression of this mol. has been linked to a variety of biol. events, the elucidation of its specific functions has been elusive. The observation that HLBP14, a **human** cancer cell laminin binding protein, is identical to L-14 strongly suggests that the functions attributed to this lectin could be mediated, at least in part, through its ability to interact with the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of laminin. HLBP14 could potentially play a role during tumor invasion and metastasis by modulating the interactions between cancer cells and laminin.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 1999160434 MEDLINE
DN 99160434 PubMed ID: 10050073
TI Galectin 1 modulates attachment, spreading and migration of cultured vascular smooth muscle cells via interactions with cellular receptors and components of extracellular matrix.
AU Moiseeva E P; Spring E L; Baron J H; de Bono D P
CS Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiology, University of Leicester, Glenfield General Hospital, Leicester, UK.. em9@leicester.ac.uk
SO JOURNAL OF VASCULAR RESEARCH, (1999 Jan-Feb) 36 (1) 47-58.

Journal code: 9206092. ISSN: 1018-1172.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EM 199904
ED Entered STN: 19990504
Last Updated on STN: 19990504
Entered Medline: 19990422
AB Galectin 1 (Gal-1), a **lactose-binding lectin**, is a component of vascular extracellular matrix and secreted by **human** vascular smooth muscle cells (SMCs). The purpose of this study was to investigate a possible role of Gal-1 in controlling adhesion and migration of cultured **human** vascular SMCs. Gal-1 co-localised with laminin and cellular fibronectin in extracellular matrix (ECM) secreted by cultured **human** vascular SMCs. Recombinant glutathione S-transferase (GST)-Gal-1 fusion protein bound to laminin and cellular fibronectin in ELISA. GST-Gal-1 inhibited SMC attachment to laminin via interactions with both SMCs and laminin. GST-Gal-1 inhibited SMC spreading on plastic or on laminin, but not on cellular fibronectin. GST-Gal-1 modulated SMC migration on laminin and inhibited migration on cellular fibronectin. GST-Gal-1 bound to several 35S-labelled proteins in SMC extracts including laminin and alpha1beta1 integrin, identified by depletion of SMC protein extracts with respective **antibodies**. We conclude that Gal-1 is able to modulate SMC attachment, spreading and migration via interactions with ECM proteins and alpha1beta1 integrin.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 92344405 MEDLINE
DN 92344405 PubMed ID: 1386213
TI Identification of a 14-kDa laminin binding protein (HLBP14) in **human** melanoma cells that is identical to the 14-kDa galactoside binding lectin.
AU Castronovo V; Luyten F; van den Brule F; Sobel M E
CS Tumor Invasion and Metastasis Section, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland 20892.
SO ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (1992 Aug 15) 297 (1) 132-8.
Journal code: 0372430. ISSN: 0003-9861.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199208
ED Entered STN: 19920911
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19920826
AB The carbohydrate moieties present on laminin play a crucial role in the multiple biological activities of this basement membrane glycoprotein. We report the identification of a **human** laminin binding protein with an apparent molecular mass of 14 kDa on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gels that was found, after purification and amino acid microsequencing, to be identical to the previously described 14-kDa galactoside binding soluble L-14 lectin. We have designated this **human** laminin binding protein as HLBP14. HLBP14 was purified from **human** melanoma cells in culture by laminin affinity chromatography and gel electroelution. We demonstrate that HLBP14 binds specifically to the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of murine laminin and does not bind to other glycoproteins that do not contain such structures, such as fibronectin. HLBP14 was eluted from a murine laminin column by lactose, N-acetyllactosamine, and galactose but not by other control saccharides, including glucose, fucose, mannose, and melibiose. It did not bind to laminin treated with endo-beta-galactosidase. Lactose also eluted HLBP14 off a **human** laminin affinity column, implying that **human** laminin also contains poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues. On immunoblots,

polyclonal **antibodies** raised against HLBP14 recognized HLBP14 as well as 31- and 67-kDa molecules that are also laminin binding proteins, indicating that these proteins share common epitopes. L-14, a dimeric **lactose binding lectin**, is expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Although the expression of this molecule has been linked to a variety of biological events, the elucidation of its specific functions has been elusive. The observation that HLBP14, a **human** cancer cell laminin binding protein, is identical to L-14 strongly suggests that the functions attributed to this lectin could be mediated, at least in part, through its ability to interact with the poly-N-acetyllactosamine residues of laminin. HLBP14 could potentially play a role during tumor invasion and metastasis by modulating the interactions between cancer cells and laminin.

```
=> s galectin(10a)antibod###
L10         257 GALECTIN(10A) ANTIBOD###

=> s l10 and human
L11         186 L10 AND HUMAN

=> s l11 and monoclon?
L12          56 L11 AND MONOCLON?

=> s l12 and polyclon?
L13           5 L12 AND POLYCLON?

=> l13 and chimeric
L13 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l13 and chimeric
L14           0 L13 AND CHIMERIC

=> s l13 and label##
L15           0 L13 AND LABEL##

=> s l13 and Fab
L16           0 L13 AND FAB

=> s l13 and single chain
L17           0 L13 AND SINGLE CHAIN

=> s l13 and hubridoma
L18           0 L13 AND HUBRIDOMA

=> s l13 and hybridoma
L19           0 L13 AND HYBRIDOMA

=> s l13 and carrier#
L20           0 L13 AND CARRIER#

=> s l13 and composition
L21           0 L13 AND COMPOSITION

=> d l13 1-5 bib ab

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN   2001:564779  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200100564779
TI   Detection of galectin-3 in tear fluid at disease states and
     immunohistochemical and lectin histochemical analysis in human
```

corneal and conjunctival epithelium.
AU Hrdlickova-Cela, Enkela; Plzak, Jan; Smetana, Karel, Jr. (1); Melkova, Zora; Kaltner, Herbert; Filipec, Martin; Liu, Fu-Tong; Gabius, Hans-Joachim
CS (1) 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Institute of Anatomy, U Nemocnice 3, 128 00, Prague 2: ksmet@lf1.cuni.cz Czech Republic
SO British Journal of Ophthalmology, (November, 2001) Vol. 85, No. 11, pp. 1336-1340. print.
ISSN: 0007-1161.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Background/aim: Components of the tear fluid contribute to the biochemical defence system of the eye. To reveal whether the immune mediator and lipopolysaccharide binding galectin-3 is present in tears, tear samples were collected from eyes in healthy and pathological states. Investigation of expression of galectin-3 and galectin-3 reactive glycoligands in normal **human** conjunctival and corneal epithelia was also initiated as a step to understand the role of galectin-3 in ocular surface pathology. Methods: Immunoblot analysis using either a rabbit **polyclonal** or a mouse **monoclonal antibody** against **galectin** -3 was employed to detect **galectin**-3 in tear fluid. Galectin-3 expression in tissue specimens was detected by immunocytochemistry employing A1D6 mouse **monoclonal antibody**, and **galectin**-3 reactive glycoligands were visualised by lectin histochemistry using labelled galectin-3. Results: Galectin-3 was found only in tears from patients with ocular surface disorders. It was expressed in normal corneal and conjunctival epithelia but not in lacrimal glands. Inflammatory leucocytes and goblet cells found in galectin-3 containing tear fluid also expressed galectin-3. Galectin-3 binding sites were detected on the surface of conjunctival and corneal epithelial cells co-localising with desmoglein. Conclusions: This study revealed expression of galectin-3 in tear fluid obtained from patients with eye diseases. The role of this endogenous lectin (produced by inflammatory as well as epithelial cells) in antimicrobial action and inflammation modulation could be expected.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:190090 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000190090
TI Novel mechanism that Trypanosoma cruzi uses to adhere to the extracellular matrix mediated by **human** galectin-3.
AU Moody, Tapria N.; Ochieng, Josiah; Villalta, Fernando (1)
CS (1) Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, 1005 Dr. D.B. Todd Jr. Blvd., Nashville, TN, 37208 USA
SO FEBS Letters, (March 31, 2000) Vol. 470, No. 3, pp. 305-308.
ISSN: 0014-5793.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Binding of Trypanosoma cruzi trypomastigotes to laminin is enhanced by galectin-3, a beta-galactoside binding lectin. The galectin-3 enhanced binding of trypanosomes to laminin is inhibited by lactose. Co-immunoprecipitations indicate that galectin-3 binds to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa trypanosome surface proteins. Binding of galectin-3 to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins is inhibited by lactose. **Polyclonal** and a **monoclonal antibodies** to **galectin**-3 immunoprecipitated a major 64 kDa trypanosome surface protein. T. cruzi **monoclonal** antibody to mucin recognized the 45 kDa surface protein. The 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins interact with galectin-3 in order to enhance trypanosome adhesion to laminin.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:200891 CAPLUS

DN 133:14532
TI Novel mechanism that Trypanosoma cruzi uses to adhere to the extracellular matrix mediated by **human** galectin-3
AU Moody, T. N.; Ochieng, J.; Villalta, F.
CS School of Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN, USA
SO FEBS Letters (2000), 470(3), 305-308
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Binding of Trypanosoma cruzi trypomastigotes to laminin is enhanced by galectin-3, a .beta.-galactoside-binding lectin. The galectin-3 enhanced binding of trypanosomes to laminin is inhibited by lactose. Co-immunopptns. indicate that galectin-3 binds to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa trypanosome surface proteins. Binding of galectin-3 to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins is inhibited by lactose. **Polyclonal** and a **monoclonal antibodies** to **galectin**-3 immunopptd. a major 64 kDa trypanosome surface protein. T. cruzi **monoclonal** antibody to mucin recognized the 45 kDa surface protein. The 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins interact with galectin-3 in order to enhance trypanosome adhesion to laminin.
RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 2001566892 MEDLINE
DN 21526540 PubMed ID: 11673302
TI Detection of galectin-3 in tear fluid at disease states and immunohistochemical and lectin histochemical analysis in **human** corneal and conjunctival epithelium.
AU Hrdlickova-Cela E; Plzak J; Smetana K Jr; Melkova Z; Kaltner H; Filipec M; Liu F T; Gabius H J
CS 1st Faculty of Medicine, Department of Ophthalmology, Charles University, U nemocnice 3, 128 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic.
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, (2001 Nov) 85 (11) 1336-40.
Journal code: 0421041. ISSN: 0007-1161.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200112
ED Entered STN: 20011024
Last Updated on STN: 20020122
Entered Medline: 20011205
AB BACKGROUND/AIM: Components of the tear fluid contribute to the biochemical defence system of the eye. To reveal whether the immune mediator and lipopolysaccharide binding galectin-3 is present in tears, tear samples were collected from eyes in healthy and pathological states. Investigation of expression of galectin-3 and galectin-3 reactive glycoligands in normal **human** conjunctival and corneal epithelia was also initiated as a step to understand the role of galectin-3 in ocular surface pathology. METHODS: Immunoblot analysis using either a rabbit **polyclonal** or a mouse **monoclonal antibody** against **galectin** -3 was employed to detect **galectin**-3 in tear fluid. Galectin-3 expression in tissue specimens was detected by immunocytochemistry employing A1D6 mouse **monoclonal antibody**, and **galectin**-3 reactive glycoligands were visualised by lectin histochemistry using labelled galectin-3. RESULTS: Galectin-3 was found only in tears from patients with ocular surface disorders. It was expressed in normal corneal and conjunctival epithelia but not in lacrimal glands. Inflammatory leucocytes and goblet cells found in galectin-3 containing tear fluid also expressed galectin-3. Galectin-3 binding sites were detected on the surface of conjunctival and corneal epithelial cells

co-localising with desmoglein. CONCLUSIONS: This study revealed expression of galectin-3 in tear fluid obtained from patients with eye diseases. The role of this endogenous lectin (produced by inflammatory as well as epithelial cells) in antimicrobial action and inflammation modulation could be expected.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 2000211428 MEDLINE
DN 20211428 PubMed ID: 10745086
TI Novel mechanism that Trypanosoma cruzi uses to adhere to the extracellular matrix mediated by **human** galectin-3.
AU Moody T N; Ochieng J; Villalta F
CS Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, 1005 Dr. D.B. Todd Jr. Blvd., Nashville, TN 37208, USA.
NC GM 08037 (NIGMS)
HL 03149 (NHLBI)
RR 03032 (NCRR)
+
SO FEBS LETTERS, (2000 Mar 31) 470 (3) 305-8.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200005
ED Entered STN: 20000512
Last Updated on STN: 20000512
Entered Medline: 20000504
AB Binding of Trypanosoma cruzi trypomastigotes to laminin is enhanced by galectin-3, a beta-galactoside binding lectin. The galectin-3 enhanced binding of trypanosomes to laminin is inhibited by lactose. Co-immunoprecipitations indicate that galectin-3 binds to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa trypanosome surface proteins. Binding of galectin-3 to the 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins is inhibited by lactose. **Polyclonal** and a **monoclonal antibodies** to **galectin**-3 immunoprecipitated a major 64 kDa trypanosome surface protein. T. cruzi **monoclonal** antibody to mucin recognized the 45 kDa surface protein. The 45, 32 and 30 kDa surface proteins interact with galectin-3 in order to enhance trypanosome adhesion to laminin.

=> s galectin-4
L22 69 GALECTIN-4

=> s l22 and antibod###
L23 24 L22 AND ANTIBOD###

=> s l23 and human
L24 13 L23 AND HUMAN

=> s l24 and monoclon?
L25 1 L24 AND MONOCLON?

=> d l25 bib ab kwic

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:351789 CAPLUS
DN 129:51705
TI Detection of **galectin-4** in **human** tumors
IN Huflejt, Margaret E.; Liu, Fu-tong
PA La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9822139	A1	19980528	WO 1997-US21807	19971119

W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRAI US 1996-31711P P 19961122

AB This invention is based on the discovery of the **human galectin-4** gene, and the discovery that **human galectin-4** is expressed in breast cancer. The invention provides an isolated polynucleotide encoding **human galectin-4**, and the **human galectin-4** polypeptide. **Antibodies** which bind **human galectin-4** polypeptide and formulations for administration of these **antibodies** are also disclosed. The present invention provides a method of diagnosing or detg. the prognosis of cell proliferative disorder, such as breast cancer, assocd. with the **human galectin-4**. A method of detg. the presence of metastases in a sample from a subject by detg. the presence or absence of **galectin-4** is also disclosed. A method of treating a subject having, or at risk of having, a **human galectin-4**-assocd. disorder, such as breast cancer, is also provided. A kit useful for detecting the presence of **human galectin-4** polypeptide or polynucleotide in a sample from a subject having a **human galectin-4** -assocd.-disorder is disclosed. A method of identifying compds. which affect **human galectin-4** expression is also provided. Transgenic nonhuman animals having a transgene encoding **human galectin-4** are also described. Sixteen primary breast carcinoma tissue samples were examd. by immunohistochem. localization using rabbit anti-**galectin-4** **antibody** and horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit **antibody**. In all cases, **galectin-4** was present in tumor cells and absent in adjacent morphol. normal tissues.

TI Detection of **galectin-4** in **human** tumors

AB This invention is based on the discovery of the **human galectin-4** gene, and the discovery that **human galectin-4** is expressed in breast cancer. The invention provides an isolated polynucleotide encoding **human galectin-4**, and the **human galectin-4** polypeptide. **Antibodies** which bind **human galectin-4** polypeptide and formulations for administration of these **antibodies** are also disclosed. The present invention provides a method of diagnosing or detg. the prognosis of cell proliferative disorder, such as breast cancer, assocd. with the **human galectin-4**. A method of detg. the presence of metastases in a sample from a subject by detg. the presence or absence of **galectin-4** is also disclosed. A method of treating a subject having, or at risk of having, a **human galectin-4**-assocd. disorder, such as breast cancer, is also provided. A kit useful for detecting the presence of **human galectin-4** polypeptide or polynucleotide in a sample from a subject having a **human galectin-4** -assocd.-disorder is disclosed. A method of identifying compds. which affect **human galectin-4** expression is also provided. Transgenic nonhuman animals having a transgene encoding **human galectin-4** are also described. Sixteen primary breast carcinoma tissue samples were examd. by immunohistochem. localization using rabbit anti-**galectin-4** **antibody** and horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit **antibody**. In all cases, **galectin-4** was present in tumor cells and absent in adjacent morphol. normal tissues.

ST **human galectin 4** gene sequence; breast

cancer **human galectin 4**; galactose binding lectin 4 **human**

IT Carcinoma
(adenocarcinoma; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Transformation, genetic
(animal; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Luminescence spectroscopy
(bioluminescence; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Mammary gland
(carcinoma; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Disease, animal
(diagnosis; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Escherichia coli
(expression host; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Genetic vectors
(for **human galectin-4** gene; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(for **human galectin-4**; **galectin -4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(galactose-binding, **galectin-4**, of **human**; detection in **human** tumors)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(galectin-3; identification and localization in **human** adenocarcinoma T84 cells)

IT Blood analysis
Cell adhesion
Chemiluminescence spectroscopy
Drug delivery systems
Fluorometry
Immunoassay
Neoplasm
Nucleic acid hybridization
Protein sequences
RNA sequences
Radiochemical analysis
Urine analysis
cDNA sequences
(**galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(humanized, therapeutic agent; **galectin-4** detection

in **human** tumors)

IT Immunoassay
(immunocytochem.; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Immunoassay
(immunohistochem. staining; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Neoplasm
(metastasis; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**monoclonal**, humanized; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT **Antibodies**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**monoclonal**; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Molecular cloning
(of **human galectin-4** gene; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Antisense oligonucleotides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic agent; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Mammary gland
(tissue; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT Mouse
(transgenic; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT 208669-75-4P, **Galectin-4** (**human** adenocarcinoma T84)
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT 208669-76-5P
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

IT 147259-21-0 208197-69-7 208197-70-0 208197-71-1 208197-72-2 208197-73-3
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(primer; **galectin-4** detection in **human** tumors)

=> s 124 and hybridoma

L26 0 L24 AND HYBRIDOMA

=> s l24 and polyclon?
L27 3 L24 AND POLYCLON?

=> s l27 and label?
L28 0 L27 AND LABEL?

=> d l27 1-3 bib ab

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1995:154778 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598169078
TI Purification and characterization of the N-terminal domain of **galectin-4** from rat small intestine.
AU Tardy, F.; Deviller, P.; Louisot, P. (1); Martin, A.
CS (1) Dep. Gen. Med. Biochem., INSERM CNRS U189, Lyon Sud Med. Sch., BP 12, 69921 Oullins Cedex France
SO FEBS Letters, (1995) Vol. 359, No. 2-3, pp. 169-172.
ISSN: 0014-5793.
DT Article
LA English
AB Using affinity chromatography on lactose-agarose, five beta-galactoside binding lectins of 14 to 20 kDa were detected in the rat small intestinal mucosa. The prominent proteins of 17 and 19 kDa were purified to homogeneity by 2D-electrophoresis. Direct N-terminal sequencing of the 17 kDa protein and intrachain sequencing of the 19 kDa protein produced sequences which are part of the N-terminal domain of the L-36/ **galectin-4**. A rabbit **polyclonal** **antibody** was raised against the 19 kDa lectin, which specifically recognized the 17 and 19 kDa lectins and detected a related 36 kDa protein in **human** undifferentiated HT29 cells.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:383514 CAPLUS
DN 122:233709
TI Purification and characterization of the N-terminal domain of **galectin-4** from rat small intestine
AU Tardy, F.; Deviller, P.; Louisot, P.; Martin, A.
CS Department of General and Medical Biochemistry, INSERM-CNRS U189, Lyon-Sud Medical School, BP 12, Oullins, 69921, Fr.
SO FEBS Lett. (1995), 359(2,3), 169-72
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
DT Journal
LA English
AB Using affinity chromatog. on lactose-agarose, five .beta.-galactoside binding lectins of 14 to 20 kDa were detected in the rat small intestinal mucosa. The prominent proteins of 17 and 19 kDa were purified to homogeneity by 2D-electrophoresis. Direct N-terminal sequencing of the 17 kDa protein and intrachain sequencing of the 19 kDa protein produced sequences which are part of the N-terminal domain of the L-36/ **galectin-4**. A rabbit **polyclonal** **antibody** was raised against the 19 kDa lectin, which specifically recognized the 17 and 19 kDa lectins and detected a related 36 kDa protein in **human** undifferentiated HT29 cells.

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 95172227 MEDLINE
DN 95172227 PubMed ID: 7867792
TI Purification and characterization of the N-terminal domain of **galectin-4** from rat small intestine.
AU Tardy F; Deviller P; Louisot P; Martin A
CS Department of General and Medical Biochemistry, INSERM-CNRS U189, Lyon-Sud Medical School, Oullins, France.

SO FEBS LETTERS, (1995 Feb 13) 359 (2-3) 169-72.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199503
ED Entered STN: 19950407
Last Updated on STN: 19950407
Entered Medline: 19950329
AB Using affinity chromatography on lactose-agarose, five beta-galactoside binding lectins of 14 to 20 kDa were detected in the rat small intestinal mucosa. The prominant proteins of 17 and 19 kDa were purified to homogeneity by 2D-electrophoresis. Direct N-terminal sequencing of the 17 kDa protein and intrachain sequencing of the 19 kDa protein produced sequences which are part of the N-terminal domain of the L-36/ **galectin-4**. A rabbit **polyclonal antibody** was raised against the 19 kDa lectin, which specifically recognized the 17 and 19 kDa lectins and detected a related 36 kDa protein in **human** undifferentiated HT29 cells.